





## INTIMATIONS

## NEW MODELS

of the

## ALLISON PIANO

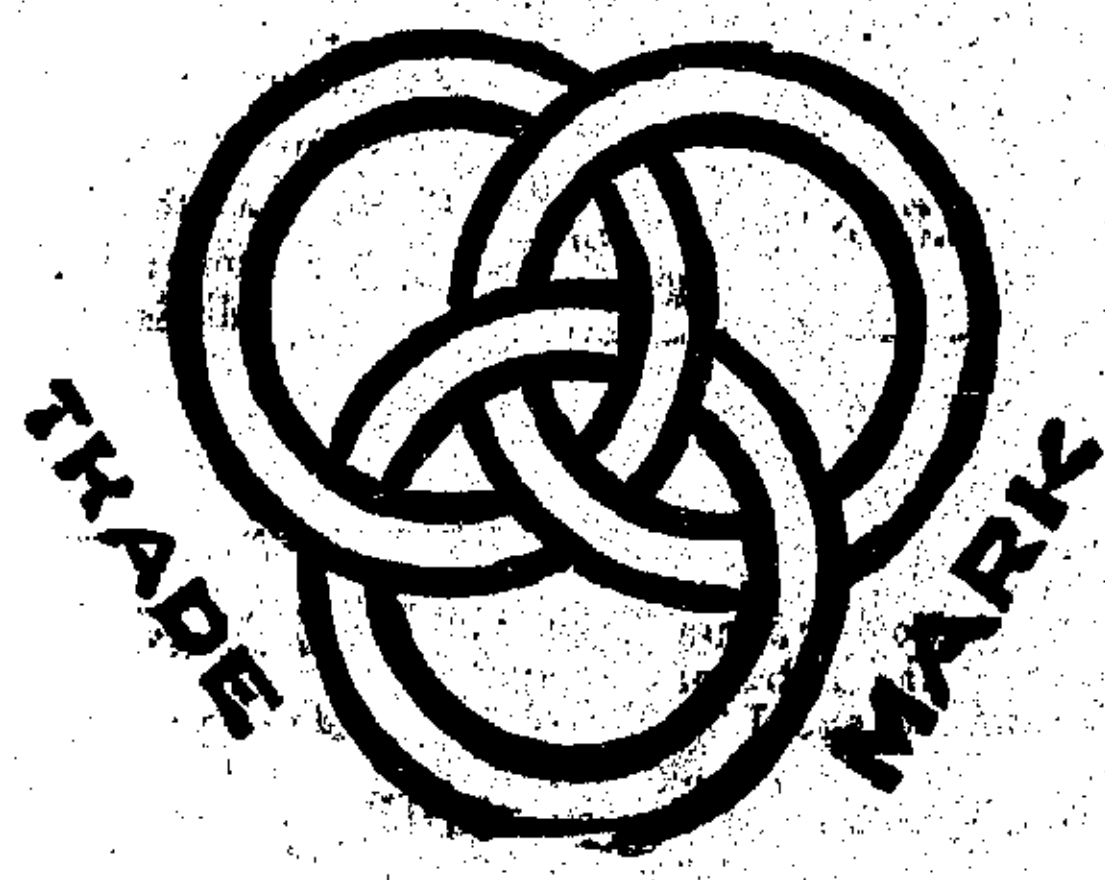
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## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## A BOY'S OPIUM.

In the socks worn by a small Chinese boy, who had just come from Macao, two tael of prepared opium were found. The boy, who said that the drug was given him as Macao to take to Sheklung, was ordered by Mr. Wood to receive ten strokes with the birch.

## ALLEGED SHOCKING CRUELTY.

Mr. Melbourne had before him a case of alleged shocking cruelty. A Chinese woman, of Upper Rutter Street, was charged with cruelty to a school girl. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the woman, becoming exceedingly angry at a trivial offence committed by the school girl, decided to punish her by burning. First, she burned the child's face with matches, subsequently beating her on the part which had been burned; and then she burned the lower part of the girl's body. The child was so badly burned that she had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition.

The case was adjourned, on the application of Inspector Davitt.

## POLICE RESERVIST IN TROUBLE.

An Indian Police Reservist named Ka Rim Din, who was arrested when at drill, was charged before Mr. Wood with fraudulently converting to his own use, on July 2nd, 1914, the sums of \$1,750 and \$500, which were entrusted to him by a Chinese woman to pay into the Ho Mun Tin Hsing Syndicate.

Mr. Davidson appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Guy Haywood represented the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

At the outset, the Magistrate ordered the defendant to be placed in the dock, remarking that the man had given the police a great deal of trouble, they having tried on numerous occasions to serve him with the summons.

Mr. Haywood stated that if he had been asked for the man he could have been apprehended at any time. There was, he said, a complete answer to the charge; it was, as usual, a blackmailing case. His client surrendered as soon as he knew that there was a warrant out for his arrest.

Mr. Davidson contested this statement. Detective Sergt. Clarke declared that the greatest difficulty had been experienced in serving the warrant on the defendant. Eventually, he arrested the man when he was at drill in the police compound.

The case was adjourned for a week, bail being fixed at \$500.

## COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI AND HONGKOW  
WHARF CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held on March 10th, at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. John Johnstone, who presided, said:—It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable improvement in the Company's earnings during the past year, the balance at credit of profit and loss account being Tls. 240,165.05, as compared with Tls. 155,045.50 in 1915. As mentioned last year, our two main sources of revenue are berthing of steamers and storage earnings. While the number of steamers using the wharf this year is approximately the same as in 1915, larger cargoes were carried by coasting vessels, and storage on these cargoes, together with a considerable saving in interest, account in the main for the improvement above mentioned.

As will be seen from the accounts, we have sold Heard's Wharf, known as B.C. Lot 789 and the amount received for same, Tls. 574,428.76, has been credited to property account.

The proceeds of the sale became available last July and enabled us to make a saving of some Tls. 19,000 in interest, and for still further saving under this heading.

Constant dredging to keep open the approaches to the wharves is necessary, and I fear that the expense for this will be greater during the coming year owing to an increase in the cost of coal and longer towage.

To provide for repairs this year we propose to set aside an amount of Tls. 30,000.

Our returns to date are better than they were at this time last year.

The report and accounts were adopted. Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, C. G. S. Mackie, E. C. Richards, J. Valentine, and the senior representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., were re-elected directors.

A dividend of Tls. 5 per share was declared for the year 1916.

## FOR LOCAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT BY  
BANDMAN OPERA CO.

The benefit performance given in the Theatre Royal on Saturday afternoon by the members of the Bandman Opera Company in aid of the fund to provide entertainment for soldiers and sailors stationed at Hongkong was deservedly well patronized. Indeed, with the exception of a few seats in the highest priced part, the "house" was full, and the large audience, which included Lady May, were treated to a very enjoyable entertainment. The programme, in which practically every member of the Company took part, was vaudeville in character, and served to reveal the resources of the Company and the variety of talent and skill possessed by its individual members. Nearly every item was vociferously cheered and the performers were quick and generous in their responses. Mr. Alex. Kellaway and the chorus opened with a scenario "Love and War," followed by the Three Misses Rosslyn, with some beautiful tricks, including that gem from the "Mikado," "Three Little Maids from School." Mr. Billy Rex demonstrated by shaky vocalism and erratic movements the extraordinary effects of indulging in a "glass of ginger wine"; and Miss E. Rosslyn and Mr. Compton Courts, in a duet, enlarged on the comforts and discomforts of courtship, under an umbrella. Miss Marjorie Manners sang with the sweetness and expressiveness with which we are all familiar; and Messrs. A. L. Cowan, Alex. Kellaway, Leyland Hodgson, and Bill Bailey gave with delightful harmony, several four-part numbers. A burlesque duet was contributed by Miss Beatrice Rowe and Mr. Fred Winn, followed by a scenario by Miss Addie Leigh and Miss Gracie Rosslyn, in which they were assisted by the ladies of the chorus. Miss Beatrice Rowe sang two ballads with much acceptance, and Miss E. Rosslyn gave two impressionist sketches of artists we have seen. Mr. A. L. Cowan displayed his fine tenor voice in "Killarney." Topical songs followed by Mr. Leyland Hodgson. Miss Addie Leigh was heard to advantage in two songs in which characterisation and vocalism were equally successful.

Mr. Fred Winn was irresistibly funny in his "remarks" on the solution of a christening problem, and Mr. Alex. Kellaway, the bass of the Company, gave excellent renderings of a couple of songs. Miss Gracie Rosslyn and Mr. Billy Rex presented a parodied version of the famous Peter Piper of pepper-corn fame, and the whole Company, led by Mr. Leyland Hodgson, took part in the closing number. The singing of the National Anthem brought to a close a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

During the afternoon, Mr. Fred Winn intimated that the sum raised by the effort totalled \$1,100, and remarked that it had given the members of the Company as much pleasure to perform for such a worthy object as it had—probably—given the audience to listen to them.

It is worthy of note that the entire proceeds are to be applied to the fund of which they are in aid, and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and the Rev. T. Robinson, who initiated the movement, as well as the Bandman Opera Company, who so generously gave their services free of charge, are to be congratulated on the successful result of their efforts.

## "THE BING BOYS"

The Bandman Company gave a repeat performance of "The Bing Boys" to a crowded "house" at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening, and as on the occasion of the first production, every one present had a good laugh. Fred Winn and Billy Rex were as funny as ever in the title roles, and they had some very entertaining helpers in Miss Addie Leigh and Miss Marjorie Manners. The duet by "Emma" and "Lucifer," "If you were the only boy in the world, and I were the only girl," again found much favour, and the last verse and chorus of this very tuneful and haunting number had to be repeated on several occasions. The general scenic effects were charming; and the concluding "panel" the rose garden of Dullwater House, was strikingly pretty, the picturesque effect being heightened by a dainty dance in and out among the roses by Miss Olga Horner and Mr. Leyland Hodgson.

## WOMEN'S WAR WAGES.

MUNITIONS MINISTRY'S  
STATEMENT.

The Ministry of Munitions issues the following:—

"What are women actually earning on munitions work? Are they overpaid or underpaid? On the one hand, there are denunciations of extravagance—stories of girls with chocolate boxes on their lathes, and of women buying expensive sets of furs, and so forth. On the other hand, there are complaints that there are women on Government work earning 3d. an hour or less. That instances of low wages may still be found is as undeniable as the tales about the furs and the chocolate boxes, but both are exceptional.

"The Ministry of Munitions has, in fact, done more for women workers in 16 months than any other authority could probably have done in 16 years. As early as October, 1915, he published his famous Circular L2 with its keynote, 'Equal pay for equal work.' By this Order, women replacing men were to be paid the same piece rates as men, with a time rate of £1 a week. These terms were at once applied to the national factories, although in private establishments they were at first merely recommendations. Circular L2 became law in February, 1916, and has just been reissued in a form still more favourable to women. The amended form provides for the payment of £1 for a 43 hours week to women of 18 years and over, with an extra 6d. an hour for all additional work. Thus a woman working 50 hours a week will at the end of that time find herself in receipt of £1 1s. and if she were to work for 54 hours she would receive £1 3s.

"A special arbitration tribunal has also been set up by the Ministry of Munitions to deal exclusively with women's wages. This tribunal first considered a number of special cases, and made a number of awards. Then in July last these awards were consolidated into an Order which extended their benefits to many thousands of women and girls without the trouble and expense of arbitration. This Order applies to women and girls employed on work which prior to the war was not recognized as men's work, and amongst its provisions is the payment of 4d. an hour to piece-workers of 18 years and over, and of 4d. an hour to workers of 16 years and over, when customarily on same, with an additional 1d. per hour in each case for work undertaken in danger zones. Supplementary Orders provide for girls on men's work; and for women and girls on aircraft work.

"A DECENT LIVING WAGE."

"The effect of these Orders is to secure for the majority of women and girls engaged on direct munitions a decent living wage or the possibility of making, when on piecework—and piecework was intended to be the rule—earnings undreamed of by the average woman worker in pre-war times.

"It is comparatively easy to deal with direct munitions. Shells and fuses have no use except in war, and no purchaser but the Government. But the progress of the war has led to the control of thousands of establishments of the most diverse character, from great firms making armaments to small firms making patent tools for babies. It has brought within the definition of 'munitions of war' thousands of articles of ordinary commercial use, many of which have long been made by women. The trades involved have their own customs, their own rates of pay, their own systems of apprenticeship, all framed under the stress of national and international competition. To interfere rashly with them would be like sticking a knife into the works of a watch, and in this field the Ministry of Munitions has had to proceed with caution.

"The Special Tribunal has been engaged, however, on this task for many weeks. It has examined hundreds of cases and if the new Orders which result from the labours leave any trades uncovered, it can, as the need rises, deal with these by arbitration."

MISS MACARTHUR'S CRITICISM.  
Miss Mary MacArthur, who represents the National Federation of Women Workers, including many thousands of women engaged on munition work and acting in the closest co-operation with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, furnishes the following comment on the above statement:—

"The test is whether the woman worker is free to go elsewhere. If she is subject to the leaving certificate clause of the Munitions of War Act, we maintain that, according to Ministerial pledges, she should be assured a guaranteed living wage. I unhesitatingly assert that there are thousands of women subject to that clause to whom no protection has yet been accorded by statutory orders fixing wages. There are to-day women actually working on munitions of war for 2d. and 3d. an hour; one case I have in mind has been before the Ministry for nearly nine months; another case is at present the subject of arbitration, and no award has yet been given."

"It is true that a special arbitration tribunal exists, before which their grievances theoretically may come, but in many other cases we have had months of negotiation before reaching the tribunal, and after our case has been heard we have had to wait months for the award. In one case concerning women entirely engaged on Government work of a very heavy and disagreeable character, the women applied for an increase in wages last June. The award was only issued just before Christmas, and was not retrospective. The rates fixed for women on women's work if valued according to the Board of Trade statistics of the rise in the cost of living are worth less in real wages to-day than rates fixed legally for some sweated trades under the Trade Boards Act before the war."

A MINIMUM OF 6D. AN HOUR.

"Even the comparatively munificent £1 for a 48-hours week, which I am informed is to apply from January 1 (although we have a written Ministerial pledge in our possession that it would date from November 15), is, after all, according to pre-war standards, worth about 13s. a week, and this for work formerly done by men and admittedly of vital importance to the nation."

"I shall be very much surprised to learn that anything like half the women at present engaged in Government work are deemed to come under Circular L2. It will not be true to say that women and girls engaged on munition work are receiving a decent living wage until a minimum of at least 6d. an hour is laid down for every woman to whom Section 7 (the leaving clause) of the Munitions of War Act applies. Of only a small minority is this true to-day. For instance, it will be interesting to know whether a single woman worker in Ireland has been brought under the protection of any statutory order of wages issued by the Ministry of Munitions."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## S.S. "ECUADOR" AGROUND.

After spending nearly 24 hours on the bar at the mouth of the Yangtze, followed by six hours in the tender "Victoria," the Shanghai passengers of the str. "Ecuador," of the Pacific Mail line, arrived at Shanghai at 9.45 o'clock on March 11th in 56 condition to do justice to the dinners prepared for them by the various hotels at which accommodation had been arranged by wireless (says the N.C. Daily News). According to the information we have been able to obtain, the "Ecuador," inward-bound from San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe, ran into the bank about four miles outside Tungsha—Tungsha Spit, the captain called it—at about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th inst., at a point not far from where the "Tenyo Maru" grounded a few days ago. A pilot was on board at the time.

The "Ecuador" grounded just after high tide, which means that she must be lightened before she can be got off. For this purpose lighters were sent to her.

## HONGKONG HARBOUR LIGHTS.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Gazette contains the following notification by the Harbour Master:—

On and after the 20th March, 1917, the light on Green Island will be extinguished until further orders.

The Gap Rock, Weglan, and Cape Collinson lights may be extinguished at any time without further notice. Masters of ships are accordingly warned not to approach Hongkong except during daylight hours.

In the event of weather conditions rendering it advisable, all or any of the above lights may be exhibited without notice.

## HONGKONG RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARREN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 18th March, to the morning of Sunday, 25th March—H.K.V.R. Co., H.K.V.R. Next for duty—"B" Co., H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer—Lieut. C. H. Blason. PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th.

Monday, 19th inst.:

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m., under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m., under Signalling Instructor Lance-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m., under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 20th inst.:

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m., Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 21st inst.:

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m., under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Sections: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m., under Signalling Instructor Lance-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 22nd inst.:

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m., under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m., under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 23rd inst.:

"A" and "B" Cos., Machine-Gun and Signalling Sections (including all exempted members) on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order, viz., haversacks, waterbottles, pouches with 150 rounds ammunition, mess-tins in covers, great coats in carriers, shorts and puttees; topees will be worn.

Saturday, 24th inst.:

"A" and "B" Cos., Machine-Gun and Signalling Sections (including all exempted members) on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order, as for Friday's parade. EQUIPMENT.

Members are reminded of the necessity for keeping all metal portions of their clothing and equipment properly polished. TRANSFER.

No. 500 Pte. H. J. Sleat is transferred to the H.K.V. Corps.

No. 442 Pte. E. Howard is transferred to the Mounted Section.

(Sgd.) C. CHAPMAN, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

19th March, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PRESENTATION.

A presentation to Chief Inspector Mason and P.C. Fyfe will be made at Headquarters Club on Wednesday, March 21st, at 6.30 p.m.

Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr)—Wednesday, March 21st, and Monday, March 26th.

Class X (Inspector Gervard)—Monday, March 19th, and Thursday, March 29th.

Class XI (Inspector Gordon)—Friday, March 23rd, and Friday, March 30th.

(Sgd.) F. O. JENNIN, D.S.P. (B.).

17th March, 1917.

girls engaged on munition work are receiving a decent living wage until a minimum of at least 6d. an hour is laid down for every woman to whom Section 7 (the leaving clause) of the Munitions of War Act applies. Of only a small minority is this true to-day. For instance, it will be interesting to know whether a single woman worker in Ireland has been brought under the protection of any statutory order of wages issued by the Ministry of Munitions."

Summit

SHIRTS

An exceedingly Satisfactory Shirt for general day wear. Made of thin white Zephyr with white stripes. Soft double cuffs and cut on the right lines to secure perfect fit.

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## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

## CHINA AND THE WAR.

## GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT TAKES POSSESSION AT TIENTSIN AND HANKOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

TIENTSIN, March 17th.  
Chinese police marched in and took over the German Concession at Tientsin to-day without incident.

The German outdoor railway employees have been dismissed.

SHANGHAI, March 17th.

The German Concession at Hankow has been taken over by the Chinese Government.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HAOI SAN PO."] SHANGHAI, March 18th.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin has telegraphed to the Government at Peking that he will leave Germany immediately.

The German personnel of the Railways and Post-Office will be dismissed.

The Ministry of the Navy demand twenty million dollars for coast defence purposes.

The Government will establish a Bureau under Yang-chien to consider the revision of Customs duties.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce will establish an iron-foundry at Pokow and in Chili.

## GERMAN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

FOUR GERMANS DETAINED ON CHINESE CRUISER.

SHANGHAI, March 18th.

The interned German gun-boat *Tientsin* has been blown up by four Germans at Whampoa.

The perpetrators have been detained by the Chinese Naval authorities on a Chinese cruiser.

GERMAN CONSUL PREPARING TO LEAVE CANTON.

A correspondent at Canton writes:—There was a meeting of Germans at their Consulate here on Saturday afternoon. It was attended by about twenty Germans, some of them wearing tall hats and tail coats. They issued from the Consulate carrying papers, presumably instructions how to act after the Consul has left this port, and looked very dejected and forlorn. The German Consulate flag was hauled down in the afternoon, and there will not be any German flags flying from house-tops of the German firms. The Consul (Mr. Tigges) has packed up all his belongings and is ready to depart. Presumably he is waiting for other German Consuls to arrive from the interior. German interests will be taken charge of by the Consul for Holland.

## THE GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

The native Chinese Press states that the German Legation have been busily making preparations to quit Peking. The German Minister and his staff and the German Consuls will be handed their passports or escorted to Shanghai, where they will embark for Java. As to other German subjects, restrictive measures will have to be adopted to regulate their movements.

The German Consul at Tientsin has notified the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs that he is ready to hand over peacefully the control of the German Concession at Tientsin to the Chinese Government or its representatives, but that he will resist by force should subjects of officials of any other nationality try to obtain possession of the Concession in any way.

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Messrs. Adams, D. Evans, and Cecil Way, of Tientsin, are leaving for war service in Europe.

Messrs. E. T. Land, of the Seoul Mining Company, H. C. MacNaughton, Yokohama, and S. A. Southwell, of Yama, resigned their positions last night, and are on their way home to offer services to Great Britain for the duration of the war.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE PEAK TRAMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR.—

We wish to correct a further misstatement of Mr. Tiedall's. He charges the Peak Tramway Company with turning out soldiers to make room for civilians. The Company has only power to turn any one out of a place in the car.

(a.)—When the car contains more than the full complement of passengers allowed by Ordinance.

(b.)—When payment of the proper fare is refused.

As regards (a), the Company gets fined if it does not act; as regards (b), the Company can use its own discretion.

We know of no case where a soldier has been turned out by the Company's servants to make room for a civilian, and the Company has no power to turn them out if they pay the proper fare, as above stated.

We have known a few cases where soldiers have been told by their own officers to make room for ladies, and we have known instances where soldiers have voluntarily relinquished their seats to make room for ladies.

If Mr. Tiedall can give the name of one carrier in England or Hongkong whose charge to a soldier is less than one-third the legal toll the directors might consider making some further concession; if he cannot do so, further discussion would appear to be useless.—Yours truly,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers,

Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR.—

I gather from the letter of the general managers of the Peak Tramway that a civilian can use any part of a car on payment of 30 cents. A soldier or sailor, however, may use the outer portion of a car on payment of 10 cents, but, if there is no room on the outer portion and he wants to use the central portion of the car, he has to pay double fare, viz., 20 cents. To be consistent the company should, surely, charge the civilian double fare also for using the central portion, viz., 60 cents. The idea seems to be, however, to allow a certain class of civilians to have a portion of the car reserved, where they will be free from contamination from soldiers and sailors. Before the company raised their charges, men in uniform could obtain a return ticket for 15 cents, but, apparently fearful of becoming bankrupt, the management did away with this privilege and charged 10 cents for each journey. This was a great hardship to a good many service men, but all soldiers and sailors are not poverty-stricken, needy people, continually in want of charity, and I, for one, would far rather pay the same price as a civilian for everything and enjoy the same privileges.

In conclusion, complaints similar to this one have been very common lately. The explanation is that a large number of present-day service men, have, quite recently, been civilians, and when they find that the fact of wearing a uniform makes their presence very unwelcome, they are naturally surprised and resent it. The grievance has always existed, but the old Army got so used to snubs and insults that they took them as a matter of course, and in time became indifferent. The old jest about the notice which reads "Soldiers and Dogs not admitted" is, and always has been, a very grim joke to those who know.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

REGULAR.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

## HONGKONG'S RECENT RACES.

NEARLY £5,000 FOR WAR CHARITIES.

We have been informed by the Clerk of the Course (Mr. T. F. Hough) that the following contributions to the War Funds have been made by the Hongkong Jockey Club:—

The St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers ..... £3,500.00  
The Blue Cross Fund ..... 100.00  
Total ..... £3,600.00

In addition to the above, as the result of members having been given the opportunity of subscribing extra gate-money and certain of the Stewards actively interesting themselves on behalf of the Red Cross Society, a substantial sum was collected during the Race Meeting by the Honorary Treasurer of the Jockey Club, which enabled him to forward to the Red Cross Society the handsome donation of £215 4/-.

## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## UNIVERSITY v. UNITED SERVICES.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday and resulted in an easy win for the University by 125 runs and 3 wickets. Batting first, the United Services team was dismissed for 121 runs. Ng Sze Kwong and Brayshaw did well with the ball, the former taking 6 wickets for 64 runs and the latter 4 for 46. The fine wicket-keeping of Ponsomby-Fane, who allowed no byes, stopped two batsmen, and caught out one, must be specially mentioned. The University team opened rather badly, for the first wicket was down for seven runs. Marley then joined Ponsomby-Fane, and the partnership was not dissolved until 124 had been reached, when Marley was bowled by Morgan. Marley's score of 80 included 13 fours and a six. When time was called, the score was 246 runs, with 3 wickets still to fall. Scores:—

## UNIVERSITY SERVICE.

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Lieut. Gray, c Gittens, b Ng Sze Kwong     | 19  |
| Robinson, b Ng Sze Kwong                   | 6   |
| Smith, c and b Ng Sze Kwong                | 11  |
| Page, b Brayshaw                           | 6   |
| Lieut. Murray, c Ponsomby-Fane, b Brayshaw | 7   |
| Lieut. Baker, c Hung, b Ng Sze Kwong       | 4   |
| Lieut. Col. Morgan, b Ng Sze Kwong         | 23  |
| Dix, c Brayshaw, b Ng Sze Kwong            | 2   |
| Pratt, not out                             | 19  |
| Cook, st. Ponsomby-Fane, b Brayshaw        | 4   |
| Lister, st. Ponsomby-Fane, b Brayshaw      | 16  |
| Extras                                     | 12  |
| Total                                      | 121 |

## Bowling Analysis.

|                   |    |   |    |   |
|-------------------|----|---|----|---|
| Ng Sze Kwong      | 14 | 0 | 61 | 6 |
| Smith             | 4  | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Brayshaw          | 12 | 0 | 46 | 4 |
| Bowled two-wides. |    |   |    |   |

## THE UNIVERSITY.

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| R. Ponsomby-Fane, b Morgan        | 39  |
| Prof. Wright, b Pratt             | 4   |
| G. E. Marley, b Morgan            | 80  |
| K. Brayshaw, c Robinson, b Morgan | 29  |
| Ng Sze Kwong, b Morgan            | 13  |
| S. A. Small, b Gray               | 23  |
| A. H. Rumjahn, not out            | 32  |
| A. G. Warren, b Baker             | 0   |
| G. Hall, not out                  | 0   |
| W. Gittens, did not bat           | 0   |
| H. C. Hung, did not bat           | 0   |
| Extras                            | 20  |
| Total (for 7 wickets)             | 246 |

## Bowling Analysis.

|        |    |   |    |   |
|--------|----|---|----|---|
| Pratt  | 9  | 0 | 52 | 1 |
| Baker  | 11 | 0 | 32 | 1 |
| Murray | 2  | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Gray   | 8  | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| Smith  | 5  | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Morgan | 7  | 0 | 63 | 4 |

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

## K.S.L.I. v. R.G.A.

This match, which was played on the Club ground on Saturday, decided the championship of the above league.

From the start the game was very fast. Youngman getting away first for the gunners, and then Peplow for the Shropshires. Youngman and Jones worried Wall and he had to kick out. Then Gorman put in a fine long shot which was headed away. Machin was a very dangerous K.S.L.I. forward and was the first player to test Garrod, who saved well; in fact, this goalkeeper played a magnificent game, and had it not been for such splendid work on his part the score would have been very large. The three occasions on which he allowed the ball to pass him were quite unavoidable from his point of view, and he had no chance to save any of them. Garrod brought off a couple of fine saves, and Dickenson managed to beat Pritchards and Jones and cleared. Once again Machin was dangerous, but this time he was ruled offside. Some good work by Gretton sent Jones away, and he put in a well-judged centre, which Wall cleared cleanly. Garrod then ran out to save from Jones, causing that player to shoot over. Shortly afterwards the same player put in a beautiful long shot, which was cleverly saved by Garrod. A faulty attempt at punching away put the R.G.A. goal again in danger, but the custodian cleared at the second attempt. Just before half-time Gretton beat Wall, and a goal seemed certain, but the ball was shot at the goalkeeper, who saved at the expense of a corner. Half-time arrived with the score sheet blank.

The gunners went off with a rush in the second half, but their effort did not last long. Dickenson then saved an almost certain goal with a couple of Shropshires right in the goalmouth. The K.S.L.I. opened the scoring in rather a lucky manner. Garrod ran out to save a shot and, as he did so, Caple headed the ball, and it went over the goalkeeper's head into goal. The Shropshires were having all the game at this stage, and it was only the excellence of Garrod that prevented

them scoring frequently. The R.G.A. backs did not appear to realise that they had a very safe man behind them, and several times muddled a clearance which should have been left for Garrod to deal with. A great effort by Pritchards was almost rewarded by a goal, but Dickenson, on this occasion, touched the ball nicely back to his goalkeeper, who saved without difficulty. The second goal was also unsatisfactory from a R.G.A. point of view, for Gorman simply allowed Pritchards to go and score while he stood and appealed for offside, which was not allowed. The third goal was a beauty, and was headed in by Pritchards from an excellent pass from the right wing. There was no further scoring, the K.S.L.I. gaining a well-deserved win by three goals to nil.

Referee: Mr. Wells.

Teams:—K.S.L.I.—Pritchards; Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams and Henn; Braddock, Machin, Pritchards, Jones and Peplow.

R.G.A.—Garrod; Caple and Dickenson; Gorman, Edgeler and Thomas; Jones, Youngman, Gretton, Clutterbuck and Halls.

## DIVISION II.

"A" CO. K.S.L.I. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

This game took place on the Club ground before a large crowd, and it provided some very good football. It was fairly evenly contested, especially the first half, during which neither side managed to score, although Brown had hard lines on a couple of occasions. Brittle played a magnificent game at back for the soldiers, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that the Chinese were prevented from scoring. Taylor opened the scoring after the interval with rather a lucky goal. There appeared to be about half a dozen players between him and the goal, but he took a "pot" shot, and the goalkeeper being unable to see the ball, it passed into the corner of the net. Shortly afterwards Davies put in a fine shot which the custodian saved in good style. The Athletic left wing then got away, and a lovely centre almost beat the goalkeeper, who only managed to save by conceding a corner. Hands against the Athletic looked dangerous for them, but the situation was relieved by a free kick awarded to the civilians. Another Chinese attack caused the Shropshire goalkeeper to rush out to save. He collided somewhat heavily with one of his own defenders, and the game was stopped for a short time. A rush by Brown forced a corner, but with no noteworthy result. Davies put the issue beyond doubt by scoring a second goal a few minutes before time, with a shot that the South China goalkeeper appeared to let pass through his legs. This puts the "A" Company on top of the league, and if "D" Company wish to regain their position, they will have to defeat the South China Athletic next Saturday.

Result: "A" Company, 2; South China Athletic, 0.

Referee: Mr. Banks.

## TENNIS.

Sergt. Major Anderson, R.E., met Conductor Davidson, S.T.C., in the semi-final of the tennis competition, which was open to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison, at Bowen Road Hospital on Saturday afternoon. The first set proved an easy win for Anderson by six games to one. In the second set positions for a time were reversed, Davidson getting away with the first four games. Anderson then won two and Davidson another one, after which the Sergt. Major ran out with the next five. He will now have to meet either Sapper Towlesend, R.E., at Pte. Broadhurst, K.S.L.I., in the final. The semi-final between the two last-named players takes place on the A.S.C. Tennis Court at the A.S.C. Pier at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday evening. The date and place for the final will be announced later.

## CANTON WAR INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Committee announce that the number of units taken up to March 16th is 444. Each unit represents \$100 Straits Settlements 3 per cent War Loan Bonds, i.e., a total sum of \$44,400 (Straits dollars). Of this sum:—  
\$15,100 was taken up in full in one payment by 20 subscribers;  
\$29,300 was taken up under the Association's Instalment Scheme of 4 monthly payments, by 33 subscribers.  
The cost of each \$100 Bond under the instalment plan will be approximately \$101.50.

## INTIMATIONS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF LADIES' SHOES

OUR NOTED FOOTWEAR IS ACKNOWLEDGED

THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

WHITE CANVAS SHOES

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BLACK KID SHOES

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## THE "WARD" SHOE

A STRONG BLACK GLACE, ONE BAR SHOE WITH 1½ INCH

SQUARE HEELS FINISHED WITH RUBBER TIP,

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No. 3, Large ...

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No. 4, Medium ...

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or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

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HONGKONG HOTEL, K108K.

[94-1]

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They are of a Dependable Quality, being well cut and made, and allow Perfect Freedom to the Wearer.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

## S.S. "BERWINDALE."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel. Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [415]

## NOTICE.

WE have been Appointed by Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC. OF NEW YORK, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow Wan and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and kindred goods. THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. 416

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,  
H. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary. 406  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917

## NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public and to those whom it may concern that MRS. EMANUEL ALLAYA has this day taken over our Business of Storekeepers &c. including the Goodwill, and will henceforth carry on the said Business under the same style or Firm name, and our interest and responsibility in the said concern will cease on and after that date.

THE PARSEE TRADING Co.,  
Proprietors.  
Canton, 1st March, 1917. [371]

## NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM the General Public that the Underigned is the Sole Proprietor of JOSEPH BROTHERS, Hongkong, and all connection with the Firm carried on at Shanghai under the same name has ceased as from the 1st October, 1916.

EDWARD MENASHIN JOSEPH,  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1917. 393

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

## NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the Transference of Business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. SATURDAYS included.  
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager. 370  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leicester Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR FORTNITE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES of ALL OFFICES compared and criticised.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS.

HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

- (1) To take an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION, or
- (2) To IMPROVE their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or
- (3) To Make a GOOD INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or
- (4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions. [162]

## NOW READY.

## THE

## DIRECTORY

## AND

## CHRONICLE

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PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1917

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## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. 374

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager. 413  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. 381

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. 382

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents Pender's Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. 388

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$250 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. 329

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary. 412  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

## WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by Shipping Office as a Stenographer and Typist. For further particulars refer to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [410]

## WANTED.

A GIRL for Typing and General Office Work.  
Apply to—  
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [405]

## LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is obtained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staff, manage different departments, buying with greatest care and at the lowest prices, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring that requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,  
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Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Pat. 1844.

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## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Cantonment Road Central. [401]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE. Centrally situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside.  
3, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Buildings. 97

## TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

## TO LET.

Offices and Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. 68

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Hampshire Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf, area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godown.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Cantonment Road Central.  
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
"THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadway and Merton Terrace.  
HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[28]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, TUN PAI, FURNISHED.  
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett, furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.  
KELLY'S GUEST, 68, PEAK.  
NO. 25, BELLINGHAM TERRACE, 2nd entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
NO. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK (unfurnished).

TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
"CLOVELLY," No. 12, Peak Road.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. 30

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALL OUTGOING and INCOMING STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES are hereby warned that when passing HOULT'S WHARVES, which are under construction with river works, they MUST NOT PASS WITHIN a distance of 200 yards of them and to slow down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,  
Commander R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [382]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification Papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## OLD BROWN

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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

## DEATH.

Rea.—At Shanghai, on March 16th, CATHERINE LOUISA, beloved wife of Capt. G. B. Rea, aged 44 years. [414]

Hongkong Office: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.  
London Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 19TH MARCH, 1917.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE news that the Throne of Russia is vacant, that the evil influences by which it was surrounded have been dispersed, and that the era of popular Government has dawned at last came as a thunder-clap this week-end. It has been an open secret for some months past, despite the Censorship, that the political situation in Russia gave cause for grave anxiety and that there were sinister influences at work threatening to undermine the Empire's loyalty to the Entente. Since the war began there have been no fewer than five Cabinets, and, owing to their reactionary character, not one of them has enjoyed the confidence of the Duma.

It has to be remembered, of course, that a "Cabinet" in Russia is merely a group of independent officials appointed by the Tsar and individually responsible only to him. It was not long ago that the Duma passed a resolution asking for the elimination of the "dark forces" which prevailed "in the highest quarters." These "dark forces" were entrenched round the Throne itself, and saw in the defeat of bureaucratic Germany and the extension of British and French democratic influences a menace to their own privileges. Their prosecution of the war—which the nation regarded as a war of liberation—was therefore half-hearted. M. PROROKOFF, the Premier, who is now safely incarcerated with his associates in a fortress, is reported to have actually opened peace negotiations with Germany at Stockholm. The usual device of

tyrants were adopted for keeping the nation in subjection while those in authority plotted for their own ends. The Press was muzzled, even the reports of the proceedings of the Duma were censored, any organised expression of opinion was forbidden, and any association of free Russian forces was prohibited. Those who ventured to protest were promptly banished to Siberia. Treason and corruption were rife in the highest circles. The chief indictment brought against the ruling caste is its pro-German sympathies and the inefficiency which it has shown in every department concerned with the conduct of the war. The troops in the field were left to oppose their naked breasts to the enemy's artillery, while the civilian population were deprived of the necessities of life in the midst of plenty owing to lack of organisation and the neglect of the most elementary precautions. This state of affairs may have been due to incompetence or it may have been designed to create a demand for peace. The official failures were so uniform that M. MILUKOFF, when he led the attack on M. STURMER'S Cabinet, delivered a speech in which every section ended with the question: "Is it only stupidity, or is it also ill-will?" The conclusion he formed was that it was partly ill-will. Nevertheless, we have become so accustomed to tyranny and inefficiency in Russia that although we knew that their end must come some day we did not expect to see the system under which they thrive suddenly shattered at a blow. Yet, so it is. The revolution has been effected in a few days with surprisingly little bloodshed—in marked contrast to that which occurred on "Red Sunday," some fifteen years ago, when an incipient rising was suppressed by the lavish use of bullets and bayonets. On this occasion the Army and Navy have made common cause with the reformers, and only the Police have offered any sustained resistance to the popular will. The explanation of this probably lies in the fact that the soldiers and sailors resent the neglect from which they have suffered, and, being in many cases new levies, are more in sympathy with the peasant class from which they have recently been drawn than with the official class. The Police are probably older and more "disciplined." It is a significant fact that the officers of the Army, including those in command on the various fronts, have denounced "the accursed old régime," and lent their support to the new movement. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS, to whom the supreme command of the Army has been confided, and General ALEXIEFF, Chief of Staff, counselled the Tsar to pay heed to the advice of the Duma and charge some persons enjoying the confidence of the country with the formation of a new Government. The warning addressed to His Imperial Majesty by the Duma left no room for doubt as to its meaning, for it declared that "any delay means death." The Tsar showed great wisdom and patriotism in receiving this message. In a manifesto to the nation, he urged that the war should be "conducted at all costs to a victorious end," adding: "In these decisive days in the life of Russia we have thought it our duty to secure to the people the close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of a speedy victory. Wherefore, in agreement with the Duma, we have recognised that it was for the good of the country to abdicate the Crown and lay down supreme power. Not wishing to separate ourselves from our beloved son, we bequeath the heritage to our brother Michael with our blessing for the future of the Throne. We bequeath it to our national representatives, and to take his inviolable oath to them." On the following day, however, the Grand Duke MICHAEL announced that he was not prepared to accept the position of Head of the State until his appointment had been ratified by the representatives of the people, and the Government of the country is now vested in the Executive of the Duma and a National Cabinet. One of the first acts of the new régime has been to declare an immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences, to strike the shackles off the Press, grant liberty of speech, and concede the right of association and organisation to labour. Immediate preparations have been made for summoning a Constituent Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will draw up

a Constitution. The police will be superseded by the national militia with elective heads, subject to the control of self-governing bodies. Order, we are told, rivals Liberty as the watchword of the Revolution. As a result of the upheaval we may hope to see the Russian troops, properly equipped, to repel the invader, whom their gallantry alone has enabled them to withstand so long. The dramatic turn of events may well be viewed with alarm by the Central European Powers. Their hopes of gaining by intrigue that which they failed to wrest by force of arms with the conditions all in their favour have vanished, and the example set by the people of Russia may spread. Indeed, it is believed that the German Chancellor's recent references in the Prussian Diet to the need for the democratisation of Germany after the war were prompted by a knowledge of what was passing in Petrograd. The situation was well put by a Socialist in the Diet, who, after describing Dr. von BETHMANN-HOLWEG as merely "a fig-leaf to cover military absolutism," went on to declare: "The Russian revolution should be a *Mene tekel* for our rulers."

The Gazette contains a long list of regulations made under the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911.

Mr. C. Spurgeon Medhurst, now staying in Peking, has joined the Law Codification Commission, of which Mr. Wang Chung-hai, the well-known legal authority, is President.

H.E. the Governor has nominated Mr. Ho Kwong to be a Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong for a term of three years, with effect from the 15th March, 1917, *vice* Mr. Ho Fook, who has become a life member of the Court.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, a letter will be read from Mr. P. W. Goldring resigning his seat on the Board. Mr. Goldring is shortly leaving the Colony for England, with the object of proceeding to the front.

The death occurred suddenly on Saturday morning of Mr. Ng. Lu, Senior Chinese Assistant Master at Queen's College. He was discharging his duties as usual on Friday afternoon when he became faint and had to be conveyed home in an ambulance.

A Gazette notice states:—"H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mrs. Dora Aubrey to act as First Assistant Superintendent and Miss Phoebe May to act as Second Assistant Superintendent in the Botanical and Forestry Department, with effect from March 15th 1917."

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan has contributed Y.100,000 towards the funds of the Society recently formed by Baron Shibusawa, Count Teranishi, Prince Tokugawa, and other prominent Japanese with the object of showing sympathy for the sick, wounded and other sufferers from the war in Allied countries. Previously the Emperor subscribed a similar sum.

Clarke's Cirque, which has been attracting large audiences recently in the Philippines, opens its Hongkong visit at Kowloon this evening. There is a large company of artistes, and a high class programme has been arranged. The Cirque was very favourably commented upon during the Philippines visit, some of the "turns" being described as of most sensational character. The performances will be given in a large match within easy reach of the ferry, and, prices for admission being quite nominal, good "houses" should favour this, first visit of the circus to the Colony.

The statutes of the Hongkong University have been amended as follows:—Statute 7 (3) is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—"A member of the Senate elected by the Senate as member of the Council, as provided in clause 3, shall hold office for two years. Statute 92 is amended by the deletion of the words, "A subscriber of \$100," will, in addition, be made a life member of the Court," in the thirteenth fourteenth line and by the substitution therefor of the following:—"A subscriber of more than \$50,000 will, in addition, be made a life member of the Court."



# THE WAR.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: LATEST DEVELOPMENTS:

UNEASINESS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

## ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN FRANCE.

## CAPTURE OF BAPAUME:

A BRITISH DRIVE-FALL OF PERONNE IMMINENT.

### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

TSAR'S ABDICATION ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, March 17th. A telegram from Petrograd dated March 16th, states:—The Tsar has abdicated.

### MANIFESTO BY THE TSAR.

PETROGRAD, March 16th. The Tsar has issued a manifesto to the people, stating that he has thought fit at a time of internal troubles, in order to more effectively prosecute the war for the good of the country, to abdicate the throne in favour of the Grand Duke Michael.

### GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ABDICATES.

PETROGRAD, March 17th. The Tsar abdicated at midnight on behalf of himself and the Tsarevitch, in favour of the Grand Duke Michael. The Grand Duke Michael abdicated on Friday afternoon.

The Government is vested in the Executive of the Duma and the National Cabinet.

### TEXT OF TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

PETROGRAD, March 17th. Following is the text of the Tsar's Manifesto to his people:

In the days of a great struggle against a foreign enemy which has been endeavouring for three years to enslave our country, God has been pleased to send Russia a further painful trial. Internal troubles threaten to have a painful effect on the further progress of the war and the destinies of Russia. The honour of her heroic army, the happiness of the people and the whole future of our beloved Fatherland demand that the war shall be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. A cruel enemy is making his last efforts. The moment is near when our valiant army in concert with its glorious Allies will finally overthrow the enemy.

In these decisive days in the life of Russia we thought it our duty to secure to the people a close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of speedy victory, for which, in agreement with the Duma, we recognised it to be for the good of the country to abdicate our Crown and lay down the supreme power. Not wishing to separate ourselves from our beloved son, we bequeath the heritage to Our brother the Grand Duke Michael with Our blessing for the future of the Throne.

We bequeath it to Our brother to govern in full union with the national representatives and to take his inviolable oath to them in the name of the beloved Fatherland.

### MANIFESTO BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, March 16th. The Provisional Government, in a manifesto to the Russian people, refers to the triumph over noxious forces and the old regime.

It states that the Cabinet's policy, following an immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences, will be freedom of speech by the Press, Associations, and Labour organisations, freedom to strike, the extension of these liberties to officials and troops, so far as military and technical conditions will permit, the abolition of all social, religious, and national restrictions and immediate preparations for summoning a Constituent Assembly based on universal suffrage, which will establish the government regime and constitution of the country.

The programme provides for the substitution for police of national militia with elective bodies. Communal elections will be based on universal suffrage. The revolutionary troops shall not be disbanded, but they shall not leave Petrograd.

The equalisation of the social rights of soldiers with those of citizens is also promised, and it is added that the above notified reforms will be instituted without delay.

### TROOPS PARADE BEFORE MINISTERS.

On the 18th inst. there was a great parade of the troops before the Ministers.

### POLICY OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

In the evening of March 18th the Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski, addressing a large assemblage of soldiers and civilians from the Duma, announced that the first act of the new Government had been the publication of a decree of full amnesty. Members of previous Dumas illegally

banned to Siberia would be released forthwith.

M. Kerenski said the Provisional Government took office by virtue of an agreement with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates who had approved of it by several hundred votes against fifteen.

### EX-MINISTERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Continuing, M. Kerenski said:—"Comrades! In my jurisdiction are all the Premiers and Ministers of the old regime. They shall answer before law for all their crimes towards the people." (Voices: "No mercy.") M. Kerenski, replying, said: "No one will be condemned without trial. Regenerated Russia will not resort to shameful means."

He appealed for the soldiers' co-operation and urged them to listen to their officers and not to listen to the promptings of agents of the old regime.

### LABOURITE'S EXHORTATION.

A Labourite leader similarly exhorted the soldiers, and subsequently the officers, soldiers and workmen vied with each other in carrying the leader above the heads of the cheering throng.

The speech of M. Kerenski has had a soothing effect on the revolutionary extremists, but it is noteworthy that M. Kerenski, in addressing the workmen, said he remained a Republican despite his acceptance of office.

### EX-MINISTERS IMPRISONED.

To-morrow the ex-Premiers Golitsin and Gorenkyin, and the ex-Commandant of Petrograd, General Hahalo, and the ex-Ministers Sukhomlinoff, Bieleff, Protopyoff, Schegolovitch, Maklakoff, Makhovoff and Kurloff will be incarcerated in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Other prominent personages will be temporarily lodged in the Duma buildings.

### THE "ACCURSED OLD REGIME."

A proclamation to officers and soldiers speaks of the "accursed old regime."

A meeting of officers has resolved to support the Executive of the Duma.

### "ORDER," THE REVOLUTION'S WATCHWORD.

Everyone except the extremists longs for "Order" which rivals "Liberty" as a watchword of the revolution.

Accordingly the Zemstvo and municipalities throughout the country are organising railwaymen, soldiers, workers and peasants.

### FOOD SUPPLIES FOR PETROGRAD.

The train services which have not been interrupted throughout the revolution are now rushing supplies to the town which has hitherto been faced with starvation. Everywhere grain stores have been requisitioned and estates are temporarily taken over by local committees representing all classes. The Government has appealed to the peasants to bring in grain, citing the example of Great Britain where the nation had been placed on its honour. This confidence in the nation is justified in Petrograd, where the few "drunks" in the street have roused popular indignation and have been promptly locked up.

### BAR OPENED TO JEWISH LAWYERS.

The new Government has opened the Bar to Jewish lawyers, and have hitherto been excluded.

### ARRESTING SPIES AND INFORMERS.

LONDON, March 17th. The Times Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing on March 16th, says:—The new Government has obtained possession of lists of spies and informers, whom the Government is arresting. Four thousand policemen have hitherto been captured or killed, the remainder are in hiding.

### ARREST IN CHINESE LEGATION.

The aged Count Fredericks was discovered hiding and was arrested, and the Countess Kleinmichael, who is suspected of being a German spy, was found in the Chinese Legation from whence the soldiers removed her.

### SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

Baron Stackelberg fired at the soldiers from a window on Wednesday. He was dragged out and summarily executed on the quay-side.

### PATRIOTIC MUNITION WORKERS.

The powder mills at Okhta have continued to work throughout the trouble, thus demonstrating the patriotism of the workers.

### BANKS RE-OPENED.

A message from Petrograd despatched on the afternoon of the 18th inst. states that the Banks have re-opened.

Drastic measures are being taken to restore order. Mafactors resisting arrest are liable to be shot at sight.

There is plenty of evidence that the provinces have been kept absolutely in the dark regarding the situation at Petrograd prior to the revolution.

### BURNING IMPERIAL ARMS.

PETROGRAD, March 16th. Between two and three o'clock this afternoon men with ladders began removing the Imperial arms on the public buildings and shops, the obvious conclusion being soon confirmed by announcements of the abdication in the windows and newspapers.

The arms were mostly burned in the streets. Some were hurled on the ice of the canals.

### THE "SOCIALIST REPUBLIC."

During the day there was a big procession of soldiers and civilians singing patriotic songs and the "Marseillaise." There were bursts of cheering outside the Duma when mounted troops bearing a flag inscribed "Long live the Socialist Republic in all countries," drew rein.

### THE SUPREME COMMAND AT THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, March 16th. To-day the Tsar transferred the supreme command of the Russian armies to the Grand Duke Nicholas.

### OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF DUMA EXECUTIVE.

The British, French and Italian diplomatics, and also the Military Attachés have informed the Executive and the Duma of their readiness to recognise the Executive as the sole authority in Russia and to enter into business relations forthwith.

### BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS' MESSAGE.

LONDON, March 16th. The Press Bureau announces that the Labour leaders, including Messrs. Henderson, Hodge, Barnes and Brace, have telegraphed to the Russian Labour leaders that organised Labour in Great Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to rid themselves of the power of the reactionary elements that are impeding the advance to victory.

The Labour communities of Great Britain and France had long realised that Germany's despotism must be overthrown to open the way to a free and peaceful development of Nations. This has inspired them to unprecedented efforts and sacrifices and they confidently anticipate the assistance of Russian labour.

They emphasized that any remission of effort would be disastrous to their comrades in the trenches and to the common hopes of social regeneration.

### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

PETROGRAD, March 17th. The Provisional Government has appointed Deputy Rodicheff Minister for Finland.

### MORE ARRESTS.

Admiral Neparin, Commander of the Baltic Fleet, has arrested M. Zein, Governor of Finland and M. Neorovitch, Vice-President of the Economic Department in the Finnish Senate, by order of the Provisional Government.

### MANIFESTO BY GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

PETROGRAD, March 17th. A manifesto by the Grand Duke Michael, issued yesterday, says he is resolved only to accept supreme power provided a plebiscite of the nation, declared through its constituent Assembly, agrees.

### A HISTORICAL INTERVIEW.

PETROGRAD, March 16th. The deputation appointed to procure the Tsar's abdication, including General Rusk, waited on the Tsar at Pskoff, and advised him to accept the latest events, and desired him not to send troops to Petrograd from the front, because every soldier became a revolutionary when he approached the capital.

"What do you want me to do?" asked the Tsar.

"To abdicate," was the reply.

The Tsar was silent for a moment. Then he remarked:

"It would pain me to be separated from my son. I therefore abdicate in favour of my brother."

He then signed the Decree of Abdication, which had been already drafted.

### RAILWAY SERVICE DURING REVOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, March 16th. It is officially stated in Petrograd, says a passenger, that the service on the railways throughout the revolution was normal. The only trouble was with troops on the trains, threatening the employees with summary punishment if it was delayed. The employees were annoyed by his threats, and sent back the train.

### HOW IT STRIKES THE GERMANS.

### NOTHING APPROACHING SATISFACTION.

AMSTERDAM, March 17th.

There is an absence of anything approaching satisfaction in the German Press over the Russian revolution in its bearing on the war. Indeed, it is generally acknowledged that the new regime is likely to prosecute hostilities with greater vigour than the overthrown government, against which, the papers comment, one of the charges was "the taint of Germanism."

### "SCENE" IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

AMSTERDAM, March 16th. Herr Hoffman, a member of the Socialist Ministry, caused a great commotion in the Prussian Diet by a strong denunciation of the Government. He said that von Bethmann-Hollweg is merely a fig leaf of military absolutism. "The Russian revolution should be mine, mine, mine, uprisings for our rulers."

He attributed the alleged existence of 30,000 small-pox cases in north Germany to underfeeding and was condemning subordination, when the closure was applied.

### "WILL STRENGTHEN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE."

COPENHAGEN, March 17th. "The Forerunner" warns Germany that the Russian revolution is not pro-peace rioting, but the work of super-patriots, the success of which will strengthen the Anglo-Russian alliance.

The "Rheinische-Westfälische" says:—"If the revolution is the work of Mr. Milliukoff, as appears to be the case, then the career of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet ended, for he is said to embody anti-German feeling, and then we shall have war to the knife."

### APPREHENSION IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

BERNE, March 17th. Vienna telegrams state that the news from Petrograd has excited considerable apprehension in Austro-Hungarian political circles.

### MR. GERARD IN NEW YORK.

"WE BRING WAR FROM GERMANY."

NEW YORK, March 16th. Mr. Gerard was greeted by popular demonstrations upon his arrival. In a speech at the City Hall he said "We bring war from Germany."

He expressed his confidence in most German-Americans, and declared that he would lead a regiment of such without a feeling that he would be shot in the back.

### RETAIL PRICES OF TEA AND COFFEE.

FIXED BY FOOD CONTROLLER.

LONDON, March 16th. The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, has arranged that tea shall be retailed from May 1st at 2s. 2d. per pound.

Upwards of 40 per cent. of the Indian and Ceylon imports is allocated to the trade to ensure a reasonable supply.

He had also arranged for the retail of good pure coffee at 1s. 6d. per pound forthwith.

### BRITISH WAR CONFERENCES.

LONDON, March 17th. Besides the special series of War Cabinets, attended by representatives of the Dominions and India, the Imperial War Conference will meet at the Colonial Office presided over by Mr. Walter Long. The date of the first Meeting of the Conference has not been fixed, but will probably be on the 20th instant. It is expected that the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference will sit on alternate days.

### AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

### MR. HUGHES IN GREAT DEMAND.

MELBOURNE, March 17th. Mr. Hughes has been invited to contest 34 out of the 75 Federal constituencies. He has decided to contest Bendigo.

### AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

### BOMBS DROPPED ON KENT.

LONDON, March 17th. It is officially announced that hostile airships attacked south-eastern counties last night and dropped bombs on Kent. The raid is still in progress.

### POWERFUL BOMBS.

LONDON, March 17th. Accounts of the Zeppelin raid on Kent state that it was reported by those who heard it first and by others later, but the engines were clearly audible and flashes in the sky visible.

Some of the bombs dropped seemed to be powerful, falling with loud explosions.

### ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN NEAR PARIS.

### COMES DOWN IN FLAMES.

PARIS, March 17th. A communiqué says:—At 5.30 this morning Zeppelin L33, which had flown over the region of Paris, was hit, when at a height of 3,500 metres above Compiègne, by our anti-aircraft guns, and fell in flames into the Town Gardens. All the crew perished.

Neither the fall of the airship nor the explosion of her bombs did any damage.

### WOMEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

### ENTHUSIASTIC ALBERT HALL MEETING.

LONDON, March 17th. The Queen was present in the afternoon, at a crowded meeting of women, in the Albert Hall, in favour of National Service.

The occupants of the Royal box included the wives of the Dominion representatives. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character.

### MORE CANADIAN TROOPS.

### AN ADDITION OF 50,000.

OTTAWA, March 17th. Fifty thousand of the Militia have been called out for home defence, releasing immediately for over-sea service 50,000 men now in training.

### THREATENED AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

### APPEAL BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, March 17th. President Wilson has appealed to the half-million railwaymen who have threatened to strike to arrange a compromise, which is imperative in the interests of the country, which is exposed to peril affecting its peace.

### KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, March 17th. The Most Noble Order of the Garter has been conferred on the Marquess of Salisbury and the Marquess of Bath.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

### LATEST CABLES.

### GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

### TRENCHES ABANDONED ACCORDING TO PLAN.

LONDON, March 17th. A German official wireless report says:—"English detachments between Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood, and French detachments between Beuvraignes and Lassigny, established themselves in trenches abandoned according to our plans."

### BAPAUME CAPTURED.

### BY BRITISH FORCES.

LONDON, March 17th. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters announces that the British forces have taken Bapaume.

### SYSTEMATICALLY PILLAGED BY THE ENEMY.

LONDON, March 16th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—"Bapaume was captured after stiff fighting with the German rearguards. We found that the town had been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who had destroyed private houses and public buildings, and carried off or burnt everything of value."

Our advance proceeded rapidly to-day astride of the Somme. On the south side of the river we entered the enemy's positions on a sixteen miles front, and occupied Fresnoy, Horgny, Villers, Carboneux, Barleux, Eperignay, La Maisonette. On the north side of the river, in addition to Bapaume, we held Le Transloy, Bief Villers, Blaucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Achiet-le-Petit, Ablainzeville, Baucourt, Essarts, also Quesnoy Farm, 1,500 yards to the north-east of the last-named place, and have gained the western and north-western defences at Monchy-au-Bois.

We carried out successful raids on the east and north of Arras, reaching the enemy's support line.

### THE TOWN IN FLAMES.

LONDON, March 17th. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters in France, under date 17th inst., reports:—"Our troops entered Bapaume this morning after a stiff fight. The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all plans for setting it on fire when they were forced to retreat."

Our troops are reported to be beyond Bapaume. Le Transloy and Achiet-le-Petit are also reported to be in our hands.

### GERMANS ON THE RUN.

### BRITISH DRIVE ON A BROAD FRONT.

LONDON, March 16th. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 17th inst., states:—"The rapid hardening of the ground and the fine weather were responsible for activity on the Somme and Ancre."

There has been much fighting to-day, because our patrols were pressing the enemy rearguards everywhere.

The sharpest conflict was at Bapaume, where the British were upon the enemy before they could clear away, the Germans doing their utmost to avoid action. Their covering troops began to withdraw immediately we advanced in the early morning.

The rapidity of their retirement showed that the German main army had fallen back a considerable distance. The landscape was blurred by the smoke of destructive conflagrations the enemy had lit at Bapaume, which were blazing freely, but to-night our troops are well beyond the town, where working parties are already grappling with the flames.

The operations to-day partook more of the nature of a drive on a broad front.

### FALL OF PERONNE IMPENDING.

The fall of Peronne is impending, as the place is quite untenable by the enemy.

### FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S APPRECIATION OF FINE NAVAL AIR SQUADRON.

LONDON, March 17th. The Admiralty reports that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written expressing his appreciation of the fine work of the Naval Air Squadron attached to the Armies in France. He states that it certainly has destroyed fourteen hostile aircraft and drove down thirteen, the majority of which were undoubtedly wrecked.

### MORE BRITISH PROGRESS.

### ADDITIONS TO CAPTURED TERRITORY.

LONDON, March 17th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The advance northward of the Somme is continued. We hold nearly the whole of St. Pierre Vaast Wood and also trenches extending 1,000 yards to the south and 2,000 yards to the north."

We beat off an attack to the north-east of Gommecourt.

We carried out successful raids in the Arras, Bouches and Vermelles neighbourhoods, inflicting many casualties. There were several air fights. Four German machines were destroyed and three were driven down damaged.

### "SMART WORK BY BRITISH ARMIES."

Eight of our aeroplanes encountered sixteen of the enemy's machines and broke up the hostile formation in twenty minutes. Two German machines were driven down and two damaged.

All our machines returned.

### FRENCH SUCCESSES.

### AT VARIOUS POINTS.

LONDON, March 16th.

A French communiqué reports:—"Our light detachments occupied points in front of our lines between the Oise and the Aisne, taking a score of prisoners."

There was lively artillery activity in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne.

Enemy coups-de-main on our small posts in the neighbourhood of Carrières Wood, Chambray Farm and on the right bank of the Meuse, failed.

There were patrol encounters in the Lorraine, and Alsace sectors of Pures and Ceppois-le-Haut.

### LATER.

A French communiqué reports:—"We continued to progress on both banks of the Aisne, taking prisoners."

There was severe artillery activity between Soissons and Rheims.

### MIXED ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, March 17th.

Our detachments, continuing to vigorously press the enemy, re-progressed on the north side of the Aisne and between the Aisne and Oise, on a front of more than twenty kilometres to a depth of more than four kilometres. We took 100 prisoners.

A German attack north-west of Berry-au-Bac was smashed up by our fire. Some enemy fractions, which succeeded in entering a portion of our trenches were driven out immediately by bayonet.

We made substantial progress by means of grenades in the region west of Maisons-de-Champagne, and captured several portions of trenches. Lively artillery continues throughout this sector and in the direction of Auberive.

A brisk struggle developed on the east side of the Meuse in the region of Fermanches-Chamboches. Several enemy attempts on one of our trenches were finally repulsed, after a series of advances and retirements. The Germans sustained appreciable losses.

We made several successful raids on the west side of the Meuse—in Cheppy Wood and







## GERMAN PLANS.

## THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

## EAST OR WEST?

The superior numbers and resources of the Allies no longer compel them to take the law from the enemy's initiative, and consequently the enemy's appreciations and plans for the future are of much less consequence to us than our own. All the same it is necessary to study the war continually from the enemy's point of view, and to frame hypotheses of the courses of action which are open to him. If in the raging torrent of impressions which a great war brings with it, we are able to keep our heads, and preserve some discrimination in our judgment, it is occasionally possible to understand what the enemy is about, and not to be surprised when he sets about it.

What is the situation of the enemy from a moral and material point of view? During almost the whole of the summer of 1916 he was on the defensive on his main fronts, and his successful incursion into the Wallachia in the autumn did not fundamentally alter this position of affairs. Aided by the weather, he held up at last the attacks of the Allies, and thanks to his comprehension of the fact that the continual development of new forces is necessary for that persistent action and that renewal of effort which are the chief means of ultimate success, he deployed some 27 new divisions in the autumn of 1916, and was therefore able to make the stroke against Rumania which was so successful.

In mid-December there were, not counting the cavalry, 128 German divisions in the West; 100 divisions on the Russian front of which 65 were German, 39 Austrian, and two Turkish; 20 divisions on the Rumanian front, including 12 German, 11 Austrian, four Bulgarian, and two Turkish; 12 on the Macedonian front, namely, eight or nine Bulgarian, and finally 23 Austrian divisions in the Italian theatre. Now that the Rumanians have joined the Russians and form part of their line we must admit that 132 enemy divisions oppose Russia if no divisions have been transferred elsewhere in the course of the last fortnight. This distribution shows that not even the central situation of the enemy, and his more perfect unity of command, which is inseparable from the geographical situation of the belligerents, allow him more than relative facility for massing here or there. After satisfying all the defensive claims of his various fronts, he retains a strategic reserve of considerable magnitude for throwing this way and that, and even this reserve can only be safely used in this manner when the autumn rains immobilize the Allied Armies on the principal fronts to a certain extent and for a certain time.

By his loss of men, by his increasingly serious economic situation, and by the absence, to say the least, of it, of all enthusiasm for the war among the mass of his people, the enemy is certainly very hard hit, and there can be little doubt that Hindenburg told his Imperial master when Bukarest was taken that German arms had reached the culminating point of victory and that the time has come to make peace, which the German people demand with increasing insistence. The German Armies had resisted, not indeed, victoriously, but with credit, and it was obviously the best thing to do to sell out at the top of the market if any buyers could be found. The strong improbability of final success, and the increasingly cruel cost of continuing the war, made peace a necessity for Germany and for her confederates. Even if the defensive had been more or less successfully maintained against the numerically superior Armies of the Allies in East and West the undertaking of an offensive campaign in either theatre was quite a different pair of shoes, and would meet with immense difficulties. The Central Powers not only had not the great numerical preponderance necessary for success in such an enterprise, but were actually much inferior in men and in war material, and the character of the war in 1917 promised to become more terrible than ever, thanks to the increasing numbers and armament of the Allies. But because this must have been Hindenburg's point of view we must not run away with the idea that the enemy was exhausted. He was and is, in a position to resist militarily for long, and even to gain some further successes. It was simply that the future contained no reasonable prospect of decisive victory and that the internal condition of Germany had become so bad that the whole-hearted support of the War by the people could no longer be counted upon. How bad things are we do not know, but many reports from good sources leave no reasonable doubt that things have taken a great change for the worse in the last few weeks.

## THE WEST.

But it takes two to make peace, and the writer is here only concerned with what Hindenburg will do if the war continues. Is it to be the West, Salonika, Italy, or the East that will claim the chief attention of the Marshals until the spring finds the whole of his enemies prepared to meet him with their full strength? We can put the West out of account, first because the Germans have had such a gruelling in France, and secondly because a German offensive in this quarter would suit us so well that we cannot dare to hope for it. It is true that we thought the same in the opening of 1916, and that Verdun followed, but German morale was then better, Falkenhayn then ruled, and there is no particular reason to suppose that Verdun and the Somme have given the enemy any desire whatsoever to recommence their experiences against the armies of France and Britain. What would suit him best would be never to hear the West mentioned again. Meanwhile his plan is to smash heavy guns, shells, and men, so that his inferiority in the West may be less sensible in 1917 than in 1916.

## ITALY.

We cannot exclude Italy as a destination for Hindenburg's floating balance of reserves, because 20 more divisions added to the 53 Austrian divisions facing Italy would give the enemy a good chance of doing something. Some few Austrian

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## NO DRAWN WAR.

## MR. HENDERSON ON THE SPRING "PUSH."

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Norwich recently, said that the military situation appeared to some both in neutral and belligerent countries, to have reached a deadlock. Hence there were some who feared that both the Germans and ourselves would lose the money subscribed through the utter exhaustion of both countries. This view was based on the assumption that the war was going to be a draw. This assumption never was so unwarrantable as it was at this moment. (Cheers.) Why should there be a draw in a tug-of-war where there was no time limit fixed. (Cheers.) The time must fast be coming when in this great tug-of-war one side must pull the other over the line. Were there not signs that we should not have to wait very long before the other side were drawn reluctantly from their foothold?

The deepest purse was going to win. Never was finance so great and potent a factor as now. Those who knew the military situation never had such confidence as they had to-day. When the spring or summer weather returned and our forces were called on to repeat on a more extensive scale that which they so successfully achieved in the battle of the Somme the country would find that it had justly put its trust in their skill, courage, and determination. (Cheers.)

## ANXIETY IN SWITZERLAND.

## FRENCH CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.

Last week, as I hear from a bank manager (says *The Central News* Zurich correspondent in a delayed cable dated January 24th), Messrs. Rothschild & Paris, withdrew £8,000,000 (800,000,000 francs) from Swiss banks. This is one of the results of the alarm felt in France as to the possibility of the Germans violating Switzerland. The withdrawal of French capital has been stopped by the assurance given by the Government that it means to defend its territory against all comers, backed up by General Wille's declaration in the most explicit terms, that if the Germans entered Switzerland the Swiss army would automatically join that of France. But Swiss banks holding French securities, etc., have had to agree to transfer them to their Geneva branches. A glance at the map will reveal the significance of this demand.

I have always carefully abstained from chronicling, or even noticing in any way, movements or displacements of Swiss forces; but it may be noted, as a matter of high political significance, that the Swiss-German frontier between Schaffhausen and Bâle has been lined with Swiss troops in places that have never been garrisoned hitherto. This, from the Allies' point of view, is further evidence of Switzerland's good intentions.

divisions have recently trickled back into the Trentino, and it is possible that the Austrians may be anxious to recover their lost ground and to recommence the May offensive, but this time with more weight on the Isonzo front. The situation in Switzerland also needs attention and must not be disregarded.

## RUSSIA.

But in spite of these centres of attraction, we may well believe that Hindenburg, who has always affirmed that the greatest danger threatens from Russia, wishes to continue in 1917 the campaign backed off in the autumn of 1916. With 25 divisions on the Russian front he has the power necessary for conducting a fresh campaign with vigour, and the current operations in Rumania tend to throw back the Russian left and to place the Austro-Germans in a far better posture for continuing an attack on Russia than that which they could boast last autumn. The Germans declare that they are impressed by what they term the internal disorganization of Russia, and affirm that the Russian Armies are exhausted, and short of war material. It remains always true that the Austro-German railway system is far superior to the Russian, and that the German Auxiliary Service Act, already in operation while Germany's enemies have done little but talk, will supply the drafts needed for an offensive campaign. Russia must certainly be prepared to find herself in 1917 the anvil for the German hammer, and must make her plans in conformity with this leading idea.

Meanwhile the present German design is obviously to secure the line of the Sereth, perhaps the Pruth, and in any event the mouths of the Danube. Thereby the German line, so intolerably extended when Rumania came in, will be shortened to its least possible length, many enemy divisions can be restored to general reserve, and Hindenburg will be more free to use them where he will. The secure of the Lower Danube, and use of this river as a means of entrapment into the Black Sea for German submarines, would be an attractive programme, affecting adversely not only the Russian campaign in Armenia, but also other campaigns of the Allies in the Eastern Mediterranean. We can hardly expect a winter campaign by Germany on the whole Russian front, as Hindenburg's past experience of such an undertaking must have left unpleasant memories, but in May all the Armies will be in movement, and Russia is not likely to exclude from her calculations a transfer of German weight to the left by rail and an advance on Petrograd in co-operation with the German Navy.

## THE SEA.

Leaving aside the Turkish theatre, the only other operation of the enemy that has to be considered is an attack at sea. A break-out by the Austrian Navy should not be successful, but it may be tried either in co-operation with, or in preparation for, German activity in the North Sea. If the economic conditions in Austria and Germany are as galling as they seem to be, we must naturally expect before long a violent effort by the Navies of the Central Powers to break the blockade which is strangling them. This attack, if it comes, will be delivered with all forces united and with the last degree of energy. Nothing must turn our minds from constant expectation of this set of despair.—*The Times*.

## "THE GRAVE."

## A GERMAN SOLDIER'S IDEA OF THE SOMME.

The following is a translation of an article recently published in the *Leipzig Illustrated Gazette* (Illustrirte Zeitung) under the heading "The Grave on the Somme."—

Hostile aeroplanes! Take cover!

That is what the signal means. The British airman is flying very low, not more than a hundred yards high. I can hear the whirr of his propellers quite distinctly. In the trenches the ear soon learns to tell the Englishman by the sound of his machine.

This fellow is an artillery observer. Since dawn he has been over our positions, sending back his signals which we can hear quite clearly. Now he has caught sight of something again; already I can detect the rushing flight of shells approaching from the distance. We know the sound well enough. They must be 11in. shells, at least. The earth trembles, and a mighty pillar of mud springs aloft from where the shell has fallen, leaving a gigantic crater.

"Hostile aeroplanes! Take cover!" The word is passed down the trench from man to man. But there is no cover. A simple, very shallow trench is our sole defence. I have managed to escape myself a hole in the parapet, and in this way I can at least sit down, with the pack of a dead comrade as a seat.

I wonder if the airman has found us out already. The trench is quite new, and it was dug with every possible precaution. The English seem to have got plenty of ammunition again to-day, so everything that looks like a gun, where our brave lads are gallantly holding out, is to be smashed and ploughed up by the British Heavies.

The battalion on one side of us is catching it now. The sun is uncommonly hot to-day, and we are all suffering from thirst. I don't know why I am so thirsty, as I have just finished one water-bottle. I wonder if it is the smell of earth and of decaying corpses.

A gentle breeze is blowing across to us from the enemy. It is a gas wind all right. I wonder whether I ought to place another gas sentry. I feel so unsettled to-day, yet this is but a day like the rest; we have had this sort of thing for ten days past. But gas is not much used here; the fighting was too much for us. Besides, a gas attack doesn't worry us any longer—these are stale tricks.

I don't care so much for the gas shells through which we had to pass when we came up to take over the line. They make an odd sound when they burst, but their splinters don't do so much harm. I remember how we stumbled from shell-hole to shell-hole until we reached the front line amid a thunderous cascade of howling, rushing, bursting shells.

I wonder how long we shall be here. Our orders are to hold the line at all costs. If only I were not so thirsty. It can only come from the penetrating odour of dead bodies, for they lie in heaps. For days the smell has haunted me; my food tastes of it; that is why I hardly eat at all now. It is the same with drinking, you can't do without water. I think I'll just get my second water-bottle. But there is the humming of propellers again, and this time the Englishman is coming nearer. On our left he makes a circle in the air, then his monotonous foot-toot resounds, and almost at once the shells come rushing over, much nearer to us now. Earth and steel are flung far and wide.

I press myself close up against the parapet. Keep still, everybody, so that he doesn't find us out. He comes nearer and nearer. . . . now he is over us. Then he seems to start in surprise and he corkscrews down so low that you would think you could almost touch him. Very cautiously I peep out under my steel helmet; then a wild rage seizes me. I spring up and seize the rifle of the man by my side to shoot the intruder down.

But he has already turned his machine gun on the trench. "Ack-tack-tack-tack" he sweeps the trench, but in vain. Then suddenly I hear a shell. "That is coming at you!" is my first thought. A big shell takes some seconds in its flight, and you have time to think things out. But there is no doubt this time. This shell is meant for us. Though death is so close upon me I don't want to die; I fight against the thought, every muscle taut, every nerve strained to preserve my life. Then the heavy shell plunges into the soft ground right in front of me, the trench rocks, and I am buried under tons of earth, as it seems. My body is shaken as though I had jumped from a lofty window on to the pavement, and my senses begin to slip from me. So it's all over. This is the end. Mechanically my right hand had gone up to protect my face, my steel helmet had fallen forward a little, my left hand was outstretched high above my head.

Like lightning my whole life flashes through my mind like a film run across the screen at express speed. . . . all is over. . . . I am dead.

Yet I still hear the shells bursting right and left. I can still hear the English airman sending back his signals. Then crash after crash re-echoes in my trench, the parapet quakes; that is "drum-fire." Oh! if only the shells would kill me again that I might not hear them still!

Now they are falling closer, first dull reports, then loud explosions. Those must be gas shells. Now I hear the voices of my men. The shelling has ceased. That means they are attacking. Ah! my lads will give it to them!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## MUSIC AT THE FRONT.

## GUARDS' BAND IN FLANDERS.

When the band of the Coldstream Guards made its pilgrimage through Flanders last year, Herbert Corey sent the *Globe*, New York, a stirring account of their visit.

"The men were glad to see us, sir," said one of the band. "Even the Canadians, sir. Took it very well, sir, they did. We cheered 'em up a bit—not that they needed it."

"What kind of a time did you have?" asked Herbert Corey.

"Perfectly rippin', sir." With complete conviction: "Per-fect-ly rippin'!" As the beginning of the war the British War Office would not be bothered by band. War was a serious business—damned serious, what?—and there was no place in it for music. The Tommies persisted in a regrettable light-mindedness. In the intervals of fighting and dying, marching and starving and suffering, they insisted upon enjoying themselves. They got photographs. They organised sing-songs. The man with a tin whistle became a social favourite.

## CAPT. MACKENZIE ROGAN.

"Let me take the band out to Flanders," asked Captain Mackenzie Rogan. "Do them good. Be a bit of a treat for them. Very tiresome here in London."

One fancies the captain is a favourite, even in War Office, which has no favourites. Five generations of Rogans have served with the British colours. The first began with Marlborough when the army swore so terribly in Flanders, and the fifth is Captain Rogan's son (since wounded at the front).

"Take half of them," said the War Office to the captain. Perhaps the War Office wanted to save the other half.

So Rogan and his 32 went upon a musical pilgrimage into the very hottest part of Flanders. The men were tremendously glad to see them. They gave two concerts almost every day. Nothing but military expediency kept them from playing.

## GERMANS SHELL A CONCERT.

Sometimes the Germans interfered.

One night the Coldstreamers played in a warehouse the Germans had shelled. The British engineers had put a temporary roof on and turned it into a sort of cinema theatre. About 2,000 men jammed in that night. Rogan mixed his programmes as he always did. He suits all tastes; Rogan does. Then he swung his bandmen into an old English melody.

"Now sing," he ordered.

It was a wonderful chorus, Rogan said. The 2,000 male voices in the gloom of the hall, the twinkling lights, the great band, the love and pity of it all—

"What's that?" said Rogan.

Rogan knew perfectly well. A shell had burst not 50 yards away. Some spy had told the Germans of the evening concert, and they were feeling for the theatre with their big guns. A shell exploding in that theatre might kill a hundred men; another hundred might be stamped to death crowding through the one narrow door.

Rogan tapped with his baton. The band stopped short, the men stopped singing.

"You know what has happened," said he; "go out quietly."

## THE LAST TO LEAVE.

The band swung into the lilt of the melody again, and 2,000 men filed two by two through the door, singing as they went. It was a pretty bit of courage in these bandmen. Somehow one does not expect courage from bandmen, and equally somehow they always show it. One remembers the little band that played "God Save the King" while the *Titanic* sank, and a score of other bands that have died well in their traditions. Last out of the theatre were the Coldstreamers, and last of the band was Rogan, whose exit was greeted with a shell exploding just away. 30 of the audience were killed that night and 80 wounded.

So the Coldstream Guards Band made its musical pilgrimage through France. Sleeping on straw, shelled by day and by night, bombed by aeroplanes, with death and dreadful wounds on every side, and persisting in regarding this as a delectable adventure only possible to every fortunate man. Only seeing that it was "Per-fect-ly rippin'!"

The voices are louder. They have begun to destroy my grave. . . . daylight filters in. What is that smell, gas or the dead? It must be gas, for it releases me from my suffering. The pressure is going. . . . At last, I am passing away peacefully, gently. All I know is that the feeling of terror has left me and that all is still.

Thunderous crashes wake me again. Will the shells never leave me in peace? The trench is narrow, and I am lying in it at full length. My senses are coming back to me; I put out my hand and feel that somebody is lying by my side quiet and contented. A violent shaking is no bombardment, but the rattling of the ambulance over the shell-holes in the road. I feel as if every one of my ribs were broken. The wagon is badly hung and plunges as it is driven swiftly forward for English shells dearly love the roads.

Slowly I realise what has happened. My men must have seen my hand protruding from the mass of earth under which I had been buried by the big shell and forthwith set to work with pick and shovel to dig me out. My steel helmet thrust forward over my face, had retained enough air to keep me alive for the few minutes that the rescue work lasted. They found me down unconscious and the ambulance bore me swiftly to a place of safety.

My chest is very painful. . . . and the odour of death. . . . and when I sleep I can still hear the dull droning of the English airman and the gurgling rush of the 11in. shells.

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHIEA MARU, Japanese str., 410, Fusiki, 13th March—Wakamatsu 10th March, Cal.—Order.  
 KUNO PING, Chinese str., 1,742, J. B. Howie, 17th March—Bangkok 8th March, Rice.—Order.  
 KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,563, A. P. Sangster, 18th March—Swatow 17th March, General.—Order.  
 KUMCHOW, British str., 1,210, 18th March—Mantau 14th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 HANOI, French str., 739, F. Morvan, 17th March—Port Bayard 18th March, General.—A. R. Marty.  
 SUNNING, British str., 1,750, Jones, 17th March—Shanghai 13th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 4,080, K. Soyeda, 18th March—Nagasaki 14th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 TRIUNIA, Dutch str., 1,070, Vijgeboom, 17th March—Poonchow 18th March, None.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
 VOLUND, Norwegian str., 1,953, Johansen, 16th March—Chingwangtao 12th March, Coal.—Order.  
 YAKIRO MARU, Japanese str., 1,682, T. Noda, 17th March—Bangkok 8th March, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, Morrison, 18th March—Swatow 17th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Mr. Lorentsen, Mr. Peterson and Mr. May.  
 Messrs. Rausden, A. Morrison, S. H. Carnahan, J. H. Legrande, O. McGuire.  
 DEPARTED.  
 Mr. T. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. Smith, Mr. Clark, Mr. Rennie, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Parker, Mr. Jule, Mr. Beggy, Mr. and Mrs. Grier and 3 children, Mrs. Chester, Mr. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Stanchfield and 1 child, Mrs. Haywood Smith, Mrs. Blackington, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. C. Clarke, Mr. O. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Champanhet and 2 infants, Mr. A. Camera, Mr. Williamson, Mr. A. Gascon Y. Enrriquez, Mad. Elliott, and Mrs. Shorayama and child.

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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knee are swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain remedy for all cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Hemorrhoids, Kays, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.05—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased quickly in the vicinity of Shanghai and moderately elsewhere; it is highest over N. Japan and lowest over the southern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.89 inches, against an average of 4.68 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, moderate to light; fair, fog or mist.

Formosa Channel ... North winds, mod. rate.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... The same as Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TODAY

9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Circus at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.  
 8.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Girl from Ciro."

Monday, 26th March—  
 4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

Tuesday, 27th March—  
 11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
 Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

Wednesday, 28th March—  
 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
 Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 29th March—  
 11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Dodsell & Co., Ltd.  
 5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Yearly General Meeting.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Billings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON."

18, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone No. 524.

Telephone No. 524.

Telephone No. 524.

Telephone No. 524.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in

without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists.

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**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipping at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(MILNER & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

|                         |            |                      |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI                | "SUNNING"  | On 20th Mar., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA, Cebu and ILOILO | "TEAN"     | On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN                | "KUBICROW" | On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI                | "SHANTUNG" | On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI                | "YINGCHOW" | On 25th Mar., 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Telephone 33. Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW**  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

|           |                     |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| "HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans   | FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.   |
| "HAIHAN"  | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M. |

FOR **SWATOW.**

|          |                     |                                |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| "HAIHAN" | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | SATURDAY, 24th Mar., at 4 P.M. |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,**  
Agents.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles 1917 | Due at London 1917 |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| COLOMBO |                     |                                   |                        |                    |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

| STEAMER                                            | Leave Hongkong about | Leave SINGAPORE about | Due at Marseilles if sailing about | Due at London about |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended. |                      |                       |                                    |                     |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

**B. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE {SHIMIZUOKA MARU (WED. DAY, 28th

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE {Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar. at Noon.

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA {SAWA MARU (TUESDAY, 1st

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE {BOMBAY MARU (MONDAY, 26th

{Capt. Shinohara 5,000 Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and {AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th

YOKOHAMA {Capt. Yoshikawa 15,200 April, at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and {HIRANO MARU (SATURDAY, 24th

YOKOHAMA {Capt. H. Fraser 16,000 Mar. at 11 A.M.

{KIRIN MARU (SATURDAY, 24th

{Capt. Kasaki 8,000 Mar.

{KAGA MARU (SATURDAY, 7th

{Capt. Kouchisaka 12,500 April, at 11 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE**

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
P. MOJI, Agents.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 223

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer      | Tons and Speed  | Leave Hongkong     |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 15 knots | MON., 26th Mar.    |
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 21 knots | MON., 2nd April    |
| PERSEA MARU  | 9,000 14 knots  | MON., 16th April   |
| KORRA MARU   | 18,000 18 knots | SATUR., 28th April |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 18 knots | SATUR., 12th May   |
| TENYO MARU   | 23,000 21 knots | WED., 23rd May     |

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE**

For JAPAN, PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BAUBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

**T. DAIGO, Agent,**  
King's Building, 167

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

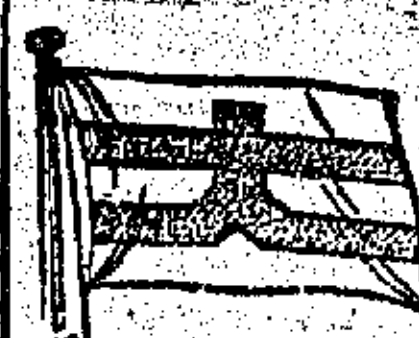
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. STEAMER TO SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

TELEPHONE 740

**P. THOMAS, Agent,**  
Queen's Building.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Papeete, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Papeete with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamshi, Keelung and Amping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in communication.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

**H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,**  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.**  
Agents.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including Gold Coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold;

All manufactures of Silver other than Silver Watches and Silver Watch Cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration:—

- (1) The full name and address of the addressee.
- (2) A Statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For                                                   | ON WEEK-DAYS                                       | ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tai O                                                 | 5.00 P.M.                                          | 9.30 A.M.             |
| Tai Po                                                | 10.00 A.M.                                         | —                     |
| Cheung Chow                                           | 2.00 P.M.                                          | —                     |
| Shatukok, Shatin and Sheungshui                       | 4.00 P.M.                                          | —                     |
| Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley | 4.30 P.M.                                          | —                     |
| Canton Samahni and Wuchow                             | 7.30 A.M.<br>Regia. 5.00 P.M.<br>Letters 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M.             |
| Macao                                                 | 7.15 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M.<br>6.00 P.M.                | 9.00 A.M.             |
| Kongmoon                                              | Except Saturdays                                   | 6.00 P.M.             |
| Namtau and Sammei                                     | 5.00 P.M.                                          | 9.00 A.M.             |
| Shamchun                                              | 10.00 A.M.<br>4.00 P.M.                            | —                     |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For           | ON WEEK-DAYS           | ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Macao         | 7.30 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M. | 9.30 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M. |
| Canton        | 7.30 A.M.<br>9.30 P.M. | 9.30 A.M.<br>9.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung | 9.30 P.M.              | 9.30 P.M.              |
| Shuk Ai       | 6.00 P.M.              | 6.00 P.M.              |
| Kongmoon      | 6.00 P.M.              | 6.00 P.M.              |
| Kunshuk       | 6.00 P.M.              | 6.00 P.M.              |
| Kaukong       | Except Saturdays       | 6.00 P.M.              |

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS:  
OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro-Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work exceptionally turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new metal at small cost?

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

## SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to quote on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

## HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Brass Bedsteads, Urinals, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local ready repair appear strongly.

## GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and burnished on the shortest notice.

## OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Polished and Plated.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, HONKAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

The Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Sale and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the warehouse and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Mar., 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas on the 20th Mar., 1917, at 2.0 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1917.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| March 17th.                       |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| On London.                        | —           |
| Telegraphic Transfer              | 2 1/2       |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 2 1/2       |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight     | 2 3/4       |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight    | 2 1/2       |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight        | 2 1/2       |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 2 1/2       |
| On Paris.                         | —           |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 3 1/4       |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight        | 3 1/2       |
| On New York.                      | —           |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 55 1/2      |
| Credit, at 60 days' sight         | —           |
| On Bombay.                        | —           |
| Telegraphic Transfer              | —           |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | nom.        |
| On Calcutta.                      | —           |
| Telegraphic Transfer              | —           |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | nom.        |
| On Shanghai.                      | —           |
| Bank Bills, at sight              | nom.        |
| Private, 30 days' sight           | 107 1/2     |
| On Yokohama.                      | —           |
| On demand                         | 110         |
| On Manila.                        | —           |
| On demand                         | 98 1/2      |
| On Batavia.                       | —           |
| On demand                         | 11 1/2      |
| On Hongkong.                      | —           |
| On demand                         | 2 1/2 p.m.  |
| On Saigon.                        | —           |
| On demand                         | 24 1/2 p.m. |
| On Bangkok.                       | —           |
| On demand                         | 58 1/2 p.m. |
| Government, Bank's Buying Rate    | \$48.70     |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per leaf     | \$35.00     |
| Silver, 100 fine, per oz.         | \$35.00     |

## SUBSIDIARY COM.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Hongkong, 20 cents, places | \$0.00 Premium  |
| Hongkong, 10               | \$0.02          |
| Canton, 20                 | \$3.15 discount |
| Canton, 10                 | \$3.29          |

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.  
HONGKONG, 17TH MARCH, 1917.

| STOCKS.                      | PAID UP VALUE. | OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M. | CLOSING QUOTATION.            | LAST DIVIDEND. |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| BANKS—                       |                |                               |                               |                |
| Hongkong and Shanghai        | \$125          | \$680, sales                  | \$24 16/- for 1916            |                |
| INSURANCES—                  |                |                               |                               |                |
| Canton                       | \$50           | \$370                         | \$25 for 1914                 |                |
| China Fire                   | \$20           | \$155, buy.                   | \$25 for 1914                 |                |
| Hongkong Fire                | \$20           | \$352, buy.                   | \$27 1/2 for 1915             |                |
| North China                  | \$100          | \$145                         | \$80 for 1914                 |                |
| Unions                       | \$50           | \$890, sales                  | \$18 for 1914                 |                |
| Yangtze                      | \$50           | \$835                         |                               |                |
| SHIPPING—                    |                |                               |                               |                |
| Douglas S.S. Co.             | \$50           | \$109, buy.                   | \$14 for year ending 1916     |                |
| Canton Steamboats            | \$15           | \$19                          | \$12.5 for 1916               |                |
| Indo-China Pref. Do.         | \$25           | \$123, sellers                |                               |                |
| Star Ferry Co.               | \$10           | \$33                          |                               |                |
| RAFFLES—                     |                |                               |                               |                |
| Malacca Sugars               | \$100          | \$124, buy.                   | \$12 for 1915                 |                |
| DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—  |                |                               |                               |                |
| Kowloon Wharf Co.            | \$50           | \$81                          | \$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916 |                |
| H. and W. Dock Co.           | \$100          | \$120, buyers                 | \$2 1/2 for 1916              |                |
| Shanghai Docks               | \$100          | \$174, buy.                   | \$14 for year ending 1916     |                |
| LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS— |                |                               |                               |                |
| Central Estates              | \$100          | \$83                          | \$7 for 1916                  |                |
| Hongkong Hotels              | \$50           | \$102                         | \$3 for year ending 1916      |                |
| Hongkong Lands               | \$100          | \$92, buyers                  | \$0 cents for 1916            |                |
| Hongkong Estates             | \$10           | \$4.60, sellers               | \$3 for 1916                  |                |
| Kowloon Lands                | \$50           | \$33                          | \$5.25 for 1916               |                |
| West Point                   | \$50           | \$69, buyers                  |                               |                |
| OILS—                        |                |                               |                               |                |
| Langhais                     | \$10           | \$19, buy.                    |                               |                |
| Shells                       | \$1            | \$1                           |                               |                |
| Urul Caspian                 | \$1            | \$1                           |                               |                |
| MINTING—                     |                |                               |                               |                |
| Kallans                      | \$1            | \$1                           |                               |                |
| Rauhe                        | \$1            | \$2.35                        |                               |                |
| Trenoh                       | \$1            | \$1                           |                               |                |
| COTTON MILLS—                |                |                               |                               |                |
| Ewo                          | \$10           | \$150, buy.                   |                               |                |
| Kung Yik                     | \$10           | \$13, buy.                    |                               |                |
| Shanghai                     | \$10           | \$120, sal.                   |                               |                |
| Yangtze                      | \$10           | \$15, buy.                    |                               |                |
| MISCELLANEOUS—               |                |                               |                               |                |
| China Boreas                 | \$10           | \$3, buyers                   |                               |                |
| China Lights                 | \$10           | \$4.70, buy.                  |                               |                |
| China Provident              | \$10           | \$10, sellers                 |                               |                |
| Dairy Farms                  | \$10           | \$34                          |                               |                |
| Green Island Cement          | \$10           | \$38.90, sales                |                               |                |
| Hongkong Electric            | \$10           | \$49                          |                               |                |
| Hongkong Ice                 | \$10           | \$160                         |                               |                |
| Hongkong Paper               | \$10           | \$29, sellers                 |                               |                |
| Hongkong Sails               | \$10           | \$10                          |                               |                |
| Hongkong Tram                | \$10           | \$7.30, sellers               |                               |                |
| Peak Tram Old                | \$10           | \$1                           |                               |                |
| Do, New                      | \$10           | \$1                           |                               |                |
| Steam Laundry                | \$10           | \$3                           |                               |                |
| Union Waterworks             | \$10           | \$16, buyers                  |                               |                |
| Watson & Co.                 | \$10           | \$24, buyers                  |                               |                |
| Wm. Powell, Limited          | \$10           | \$6                           |                               |                |

| RUBBERS (Singapore Currency) | PAID UP VALUE. | YEAR ENDS. | LATEST QUOTATION. | DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR. | INT. DIV. TO DATE. |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Alor Gajah                   | \$1            | Sept.      | \$400             | 85 p. c.                | —                  |
| Ayer Panas                   | \$1            | Jan.       | \$11.90           | 35 p. c.                | 10 p. c.           |
| Glencely                     | \$1            | Oct.       | \$2.40            | 30 p. c.                | —                  |
| Kedah                        | \$1            | June       | \$2.25            | 42 1/2 p. c.            | 20 p. c.           |
| Kempas                       | \$1            | Aug.       | \$2.40 c.d.       | 30 p. c.                | 15 p. c.           |
| Malaka Pinda                 | \$1            | Aug.       | \$2.40 c.d.       | 35 p. c.                | 10 p. c.           |
| Malakoff                     | \$1            | Dec.       | \$4.40            | 25 p. c.                | —                  |
| New Serendah                 | \$1            | Dec.       | \$5.00 c.d.       | 25 p. c.                | 12 1/2 p. c.       |
| Sandycroft                   | \$1            | Dec.       | \$23.00 c.d.      | 25 p. c.                | 20 p. c.           |
| Tapih                        | \$1            | Dec.       | \$3.00 c.d.       | —                       | —                  |
| Plantation Rubber in London  |                |            | 3/8               |                         |                    |

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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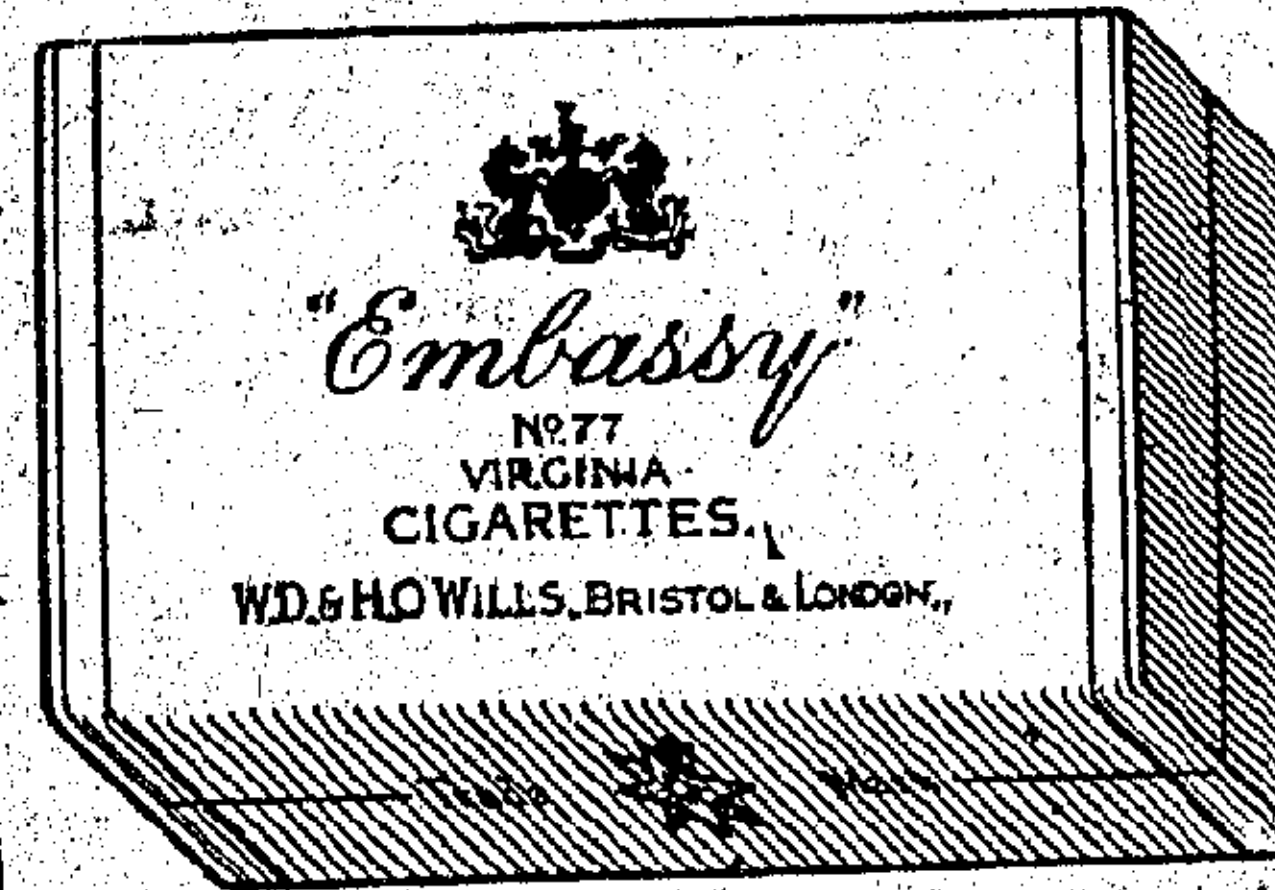
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## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds—  
Sterling ... \$15,000,000  
Silver ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER:  
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Chairman.  
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin,  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTRY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917.

## THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE ON 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.  
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Taitung, Tientsin, Nanchang, Hankow, Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luensien, Tsinghsien, Hsinghsien, Kiangchow, Weichow, Shaochow, Chienchi, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIKING: Chungking, Sinyang, Loh, Chowen, Tsinan, Chowsien, Tushien, Linchi, Lintsin, Tientsin, Yihchi, Hsinchi, Chafoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yinchow, Fochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moulun, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tielihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Anhung, CANTON: KUNMING, PEKING, Kueihai, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

## CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

## HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

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## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... 15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.  
FORMOSA—AKO, GIBAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KHEUNG, MAKUNG, FINAN, SHIN-CHIKU, TAIHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.  
CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.  
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YAMAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,  
3, Des Vœux Road,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed ... 1,125,000  
Paid-up ... 662,500  
Reserve Fund ... 550,000

## BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

## BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [139]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [110]